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Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Wireless Relay Station (WRS)

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ETSI

European Telecommunications Standards Institute

ETSI Secretariat

Postal address: F-06921 Sophia Antipolis CEDEX - FRANCE

Office address: 650 Route des Lucioles - Sophia Antipolis - Valbonne - FRANCE

X.400: c=fr, a=atlas, p=etsi, s=secretariat - Internet: secretariat@etsi.fr

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 - Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

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Page 2

ETS 300 700: March 1997

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SIST ETS 300 700 E1:2003

Contents

Fore	eword					7
1	Scope					9
2	Normativ	e references				9
3	Definition	ns and abbrev	viations			10
	3.1 Definitions					10
	3.2	Abbreviation	ns			11
4	Wireless Relay Station (WRS)					12
	4.1	Introduction				
	4.2	Description.				12
		4.2.1				
		4.2.2				
		4.2.3			nctions	
		4.2.4				
			4.2.4.1		intenance	
		4.2.5	Identities			14
	4.3	Services				
	4.4					
		4.4.1 Teh	PHL laver	DARD PR	EVIEW	14
		4.4.2	MAC laver			14
					art capabilities	
			4.4.2.2			
			SIST F	TS 300 700 F1·2003		
5	Cordless	Radio Fixed	Part (CRFP)	set and arda lejet /d??? 25.	da-1546-4622-8638- 2003	15
	5.1	Description.	200601fb0/108	Scandards/515/425265/	7002	15
		5.1.1	General	78BI-CIS-300-700-CI-2	2003	15
		5.1.2				
		5.1.3				
			5.1.3.1			
			5.1.3.2		ing structure	
			5.1.3.3		mapping	
			5.1.3.4		and Flow Control	
		5.1.4				
		5.1.5	Identities			
			5.1.5.1		ddressing	
			5.1.5.2	Subscription dat	a	18
	5.2					18
		5.2.1				
	5.3					
		5.3.1	•			
			5.3.1.1		ented mode (C/O) procedures at CRFP	19
				5.3.1.1.1	Creation of a Relay Multi Bearer	
					Control (RMBC)	
				5.3.1.1.2	Normal C/O bearer set-up	
				5.3.1.1.3	Dual C/O bearer set-up	
				5.3.1.1.4	C/O connection release	
				5.3.1.1.5	C/O abnormal connection release	
			5.3.1.2		on suspend and resume	
			5.3.1.3		dover	
		5.3.2				
			5.3.2.1		dover	
			5.3.2.2			
		5.3.3				
		5.3.4	Security			29

Page 4 ETS 300 700: March 1997

			5.3.4.1 5.3.4.2	CRFP initialization	of PT cipher key	31
		5.3.5				
			5.3.5.1 5.3.5.2		sstate transitions	
	5.4	Evample on				
	5.4	Example operation of CRFP5.4.1 Introduction				
		5.4.2				
			. , ,			
6	Repeater					
	6.1					
		6.1.1				
		6.1.2 6.1.3				
		0.1.3	6.1.3.1			
			6.1.3.2]	
				6.1.3.2.1	Quality control	
				6.1.3.2.2	Bearers selection	
				6.1.3.2.3	Establishment of the double duplex	
					bearer	
			0400	6.1.3.2.4	Double simplex bearers	36
		6.1.4	6.1.3.3		apping	
		6.1.5				
		6.1.6				
			6.1.6.1		essing	
	6.2					38
	6.3	Messages	TALCI			. 38
	0.4	Messages 6.3.1 MAC Control (Mt)ANDARD PREVIEW				
	6.4	Procedures 6.4.1 MAC layer (Standards.iteh.ai)				
		6.4.1	6.4.1.1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			0.4.1.1		Physical set-up procedure	
		b	ttna://atandarda.itah	6.4.1.1.2 and and a faigt	Creation of a double duplex bearer	40
		6.4.2	nips://standards.hen	arcatalog/standards/sist	Mapping procedure	40
			6.4.1.2	REP relayed C/O	connection	41
				6.4.1.2.1	IWU	
				6.4.1.2.2	REP relayed C/O single duplex bearer	
				64400	set-up	. 42
				6.4.1.2.3 6.4.1.2.4	REP relayed C/O bearer release REP relayed C/O bearer handover	
			DLC laver	-		
		J <u>–</u>	6.4.2.1	REP relayed C/O connection handover		
		6.4.3	Management			
			6.4.3.1 6.4.3.2			
					tates transitions	. 45
				6.4.3.2.1	Actions in the Idle_Unlocked and	15
				6.4.3.2.2	Active_Unlocked states Actions in the Locked state	
				6.4.3.2.3	Entry into the Active_Idle state	
				6.4.3.2.4	Actions in the Active_Idle state	
				6.4.3.2.5	Entry into the Active_Traffic state	
				6.4.3.2.6	Actions in the Active_Traffic state	
	0.5		6.4.3.3			
	6.5	Example op	eration of REP			. 47
Anne	x A (norma	ative): Th	e optional CRFF	P interface to REP		. 55
A.1	Descripti	on				55
	A.1.1	General				55
	A.1.2					
A 2	Message	S				. 56

Page 5 ETS 300 700: March 1997

	A.2.1	MAC laver	56
	A.2.2	MAC layerHop control	56
A.3	Procedu	ures	56
	A.3.1	MAC layer	56
	A.3.2	Channel selection	58
Anne	ex B (norn	mative): ETS 300 175 changes	59
B.1	Modifica	59	
	B.1.1	Modifications to subclause 7.1.4	59
	B.1.2	Modifications to subclause 7.2.3.4.2	
	B.1.3	Modifications to subclause 10.5.1.1	
	B.1.4	Modifications to subclause 10.5.1.2.1	
	B.1.5	Modifications to subclause 10.5.1.3.1	61
B.2	Modifications to NWK layer specification, ETS 300 175-5		
	B.2.1	Modifications to subclause 7.7.18	61
Histo	rv		62
	. ,		······································

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

SIST ETS 300 700 E1:2003

Page 6

ETS 300 700: March 1997

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iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

SIST ETS 300 700 E1:2003

Page 7 ETS 300 700: March 1997

Foreword

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Project of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

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Page 8

ETS 300 700: March 1997

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iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

SIST ETS 300 700 E1:2003

Page 9 ETS 300 700: March 1997

1 Scope

[10]

(WRS)".

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) defines the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Wireless Relay Station (WRS). A WRS is an additional building block for the DECT fixed network.

This ETS defines provisions needed for a controlled and reliable application of the DECT WRS infrastructure building block. These provisions are not related to any specific profile.

2 Normative references

This ETS incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

-	
[1]	ETS 300 175-1: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 1: Overview".
[2]	ETS 300 175-2: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 2: Physical layer (PHL)".
[3]	ETS 300 175-3: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 3: Medium Access Control (MAC) layer". (Standards.iteh.ai)
[4]	ETS 300 175-4: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 4: Data Link Control (DLC) layer". https://starkiarus.ten.avca.aurog/sankarus/sist/d23285da-f546-4b22-8638-
[5]	ETS 300 175-5: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 5: Network (NWK) layer".
[6]	ETS 300 175-6: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 6: Identities and addressing".
[7]	ETS 300 175-7: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 7: Security features".
[8]	ETS 300 175-8: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 8: Speech coding and transmission".
[9]	ETR 043: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common interface; Services and facilities requirements specification".

ETR 246: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Application of DECT Wireless Relay Station

Page 10

ETS 300 700: March 1997

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this ETS, the following definitions apply:

Cordless Radio Fixed Part (CRFP): A WRS that provides independent bearer control to a Portable radio Termination (PT) and Fixed radio Termination (FT) for relayed connections.

Fixed Part (DECT Fixed Part) (FP): A physical grouping that contains all of the elements in the DECT network between the local network and the DECT air interface.

NOTE 1: A DECT FP contains the logical elements of at least one FT, plus additional implementation specific elements.

Fixed radio Termination (FT): A logical group of functions that contains all of the DECT processes and procedures on the fixed side of the DECT air interface.

NOTE 2: A FT only includes elements that are defined in the DECT CI standard. This includes radio transmission elements together with a selection of layer 2 and layer 3 elements.

Handover: The process of switching a call in progress from one physical channel to another physical channel. These processes can be internal (see internal handover) or external (see external handover).

NOTE 3: There are two physical forms of handover, intra-cell handover and inter-cell handover. Intra-cell handover is always internal. Inter-cell handover can be internal or external.

Inter Working Unit (IWU): A unit that is used to interconnect sub networks.

NOTE 4: The IWU contains the inter-working functions necessary to support the required sub network inter-working.

Medium Access Control (MAC) Connection (CONNECTION): An association between one source MAC Multi-Bearer Control (MBC) entity and one destination MAC MBC entity. This provides a set of related MAC services (a set of logical channels), and it can involve one or more underlying MAC bearers.

Portable Part (DECT Portable Part) (PP): A physical grouping that contains all elements between the user and the DECT air interface. PP is a generic term that may describe one or several physical pieces.

NOTE 5: A DECT PP is logically divided into one PT plus one or more Portable Applications (PAs).

Portable radio Termination (PT): A logical group of functions that contains all of the DECT processes and procedures on the portable side of the DECT air interface.

NOTE 6: A PT only includes elements that are defined in the DECT CI standard. This includes radio transmission elements (layer 1) together with a selection of layer 2 and layer 3 elements.

Radio Fixed Part (RFP): One physical sub-group of a FP that contains all the radio end points (one or more) that are connected to a single system of antennas.

Repeater Part (REP): A WRS which relay the information within the half frame time interval.

Wireless Relay Station (WRS): A physical grouping that combines elements of both PTs and FTs to relay information on a physical channel from one DECT termination to a physical channel for another DECT termination.

NOTE 7: The DECT termination can be a PT or an FT or another WRS.

Page 11 ETS 300 700: March 1997

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this ETS, the following abbreviations apply:

AC Authentication Code
ARI Access Rights Identity
BMC Broadcast Message Control
C/O Connection Oriented mode

CK Cipher Key
CN Carrier Number

CRFP Cordless Radio Fixed Part

DCK Derived Cipher Key

DECT Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications

DLC Data Link Control

ETR European Telecommunication Report

FMID Fixed part MAC Identity

FP Fixed Part

FT Fixed radio Termination

IPUI International Portable User Identity

IWU Inter Working Unit
KSG Key Stream Generator
LCE Link Control Entity

LLME Lower Layer Management Entity

MAC Medium Access Control
MBC Multi Bearer Control
MMI Man Machine Interface

NWK Network

OA&M
PA
Operation, Administration and Maintenance
Portable Application

PARI Primary Access Rights Identity
PARK Portable Access Rights Key Ch. ai)

PHL Physical Layer

PMID Portable part MAC Identity E1:2003

PP https://starRortable_Rattalog/standards/sist/d23285da-f546-4b22-8638-

PT Portable radio Termination -700-e1-2003

PUN Portable User Number

REP Repeater Part
RFP Radio Fixed Part

RFPI Radio Fixed Part Identity
RMBC Relay Multi Bearer Control
RPN Radio fixed Part Number

RX Receive

SAP Service Access Point
SN Slot pair Number
TBC Traffic Bearer Control

TBR Technical Basis for Regulation
TPUI Temporary Portable User Identity

TX Transmit

WRS Wireless Relay station

Page 12

ETS 300 700: March 1997

4 Wireless Relay Station (WRS)

4.1 Introduction

A WRS is a physical grouping that contains both Fixed radio Termination (FT) and Portable radio Termination (PT) elements, and that transfers information between a Radio Fixed Part (RFP) and a Portable Part (PP). The FT element acts towards a PP exactly as an ordinary RFP. The PT element acts like a PP towards the RFP, and is locked to the closest RFP. The WRS contains inter-working between its FT and its PT, including transparent transfer of the higher layer DECT services. WRS links may be cascaded.

Compared to an RFP, a WRS may introduce capacity restrictions to the services offered. The restrictions may increase with the number of cascaded WRS links (hops). Single WRS link applications can be generally applied. However, special precautions are needed when applying cascaded WRS links. The capacity may be too low, or there may be a need to adjust the echo control requirements.

A WRS shall comply with the general FT identities requirements for RFPs. Installing or adding a WRS to a DECT infrastructure is not possible outside the control of the system operator/installer/owner, who provides the required system identities, access rights and authentication/encryption keys.

4.2 Description **NWK** iTeh STANDAR (standards.ite ΓETS 300 700 E1 DLC 328 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d2 da-f aaa6a1fbc485/sist-ets-300-700-e1-200 M ı M IWU MAC IWU (PT) (FT) PHL **WRS** PT FT

Figure 1: WRS reference model, Protocol stack model

Page 13 ETS 300 700: March 1997

The WRS, as shown in figure 1, provides inter-working on the DECT air interface between a PT and an FT as described in ETS 300 175, Parts 1 to 8, [1] - [8].

The PT may also be the PT side of a WRS in a multi-hop scenario.

The reference model of figure 1 establishes the following basic principles of the WRS:

- inter-working with PTs as defined by ETS 300 175, Parts 1 to 8, [1] [8];
- inter-working with FTs as defined by ETS 300 175, Parts 1 to 8, [1] [8], with additions defined in this ETS;
- inter-working between PT and FT side is provided at Medium Access Control (MAC) layer and Physical (PHL) layer;
- a logical grouping of PT and WRS operates as a PT;
- a logical grouping of FT and WRS operates as a FT.

Looking towards the PT the WRS is fully protocol transparent. The PT cannot distinguish the WRS from any other RFP within an FT. Therefore, the WRS puts no additional requirements on the PT.

4.2.1 PHL layer functions

The WRS shall fulfil the following PHL layer requirements:

- the WRS shall for the relevant packet type meet the PP requirements in ETS 300 175-2 [2] when it is acting as a PP, and meet the RFP requirements in ETS 300 175-2 [2] when it is acting as an RFP, except that the timing requirements in ETS 300 175-2 [2], subclause 4.2.4. shall be met by all WRS transmissions and that the requirement in ETS 300 175-2 [2], subclause 4.2.5 on difference between reference timers shall be disregarded;
 - Z-field mapping as defined in ETS 300 175-2 [2], subclause 4.8 shall be supported.

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4.2.2 MAC layer functions alfbe 485/sist-ets-300-700-e1-2003

The WRS provides inter-working at the MAC layer. The WRS incorporates PT and FT functions as defined in ETS 300 175-3 [3].

The WRS shall fulfil the obligatory requirements of ETS 300 175-3 [3], subclauses 11.4 and 11.6, with the modifications as defined in this ETS.

4.2.3 Data Link Control (DLC) layer functions

The WRS may incorporate DLC layer PT functionality to support communication with the FT according to ETS 300 175-4 [4].

4.2.4 NWK layer functions

The WRS may incorporate NWK layer PT functionality to support communication with the FT according to ETS 300 175-5 [5].

4.2.4.1 Over-the-air maintenance

If Operation, Administration and Maintenance (OA&M) information transfer is supported, it may use the <<IWU-TO-IWU>> information element (see ETS 300 175-5 [5], subclause 7.7.23) in NWK layer messages. This element can accommodate unstructured user specific data. For over the air maintenance, a link towards the WRS is created using the PP identity of the WRS.